WHAT STEAMSHIP COMPANIES HAVE PAID

FOR LEGISLATION. COST OF SECURING A REDUCTION OF HEAD-MONEY IN 1871-AMOUNTS RAISED TO PREVENT AN IN-CREASE IN 1874 AND 1875-LARGE SEMS AS-SERTED TO HAVE BEEN PAID TO MR. NOLAN AND ABRAM WAKEMAN TO INFLUENCE THE LEGISLA-TURE-PAYMENTS TO BERNARD CASSERLY AND OTHER PERSONS-TESTIMONY OF JOHN S. WIL-LIAMS, GUSTAV SCHWAB, GEN. HUSTED, AND OTHERS BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTI-GATING COMMITTEE.

The quiet which has characterized the sessions of the Legislative Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the Emigration and Quarantine Commissions was varied yesterday by some interesting developments which were elicited by the searching questions of Assemblymen McGuire, Waehner, Vosourg, and Alvord. It was shown that thousands of dollars had been expended by the transatlantic steamship companies to secure a reduction of headmoney in the year 1871, and to prevent an increase of the rate in the years 1874 and 1875. These sums, it was stated in the evidence, found their way into the hands of Messrs. Nolan, Wakeman, Casserly, and others, who, it was asserted, used their influence upon members of the Legislature to secure favorable action at Albany.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness called was John S. Williams of the Williams & Guion line to Liverpool. He testified that in the year 1871 he and the agents of several other that in the year lovited to meet the Commissioners of companies were invited to meet the Commissioners of Emigration to consider the advisability of reducing the head-money on immigrants. Upon consultation it was found that the same opinion was held by the agents of all the steamship companies as to the matter of reduction. The Commissioners of Emigration also favored it. The witness said that he formed his opinion from a conversation held with Mr. Casserly, Superintendent of the Commission. In reply to a question Mr. Williams stated that perhaps inferentially the Commissioners may have understood that in case a reduction should be made, a corresponding decrease in passage money would be established, but he could not say positively. In point of fact no reduction was made in passage money until three years afterward. This was because running expenses had increased, ceal had advanced in value, and other

expenses had been made larger in proportion.

A conference was held between the agents of the differ ent steamship lines. The witness could not recollect at Albany in favor of the reduction of head-money.

ments made and the banks upon which the checks were given, if we gave him any. The Commissioners comed to me and to agents of other lines, after the rethem and had not reduced the passage money as agreed. I told them that I did not understand that such an agreement had been made. They replied that they would not have consented to the reduction if they had so understood the arrangement. In the years 1874 and 1875, understanding that the Emigration Commissioners had applied to the Legislature for an increase of the headmoney, the agents of the steamship companies, who had then formed an organization, called the North Transatlantic Conference, took measures to op-pose the increase of the tax. Our firm was asked to contribute to defeat the proposed legislation. I was away during most of that true in Europe and cannot tell what, if any, money was used by our house to infu ence legislation at Albany. My impression is that a gentleman there took some interest in the matter for the steamship companies. I think the person was Abram Wakeman. I don't receilect that any large amount has been paid by our concern to any person except Mr. Nolan. Of course I don't have reference to small sums of \$100, \$200, or \$300, paid at different times to persons who said they wanted to give it to the Committees at Albany.

The steamship companies all believe that the immigra-tion is affected by the price of head money, although the passage price has been influenced by the competition of other lines. I think the immigrant is better cared for here than at any other American port. Yet these advantages, in my opinion, do not compensate for an in-crease in head money. The care for the foreigner in this city is admirable, but I cannot say that information in ard to it is communicated to persons in Europe, or that there is no head money to be paid at Boston, and can appreciate a statement made some time ago that for ocean steamers to land their passengers at Boston would save them the tax which they are subjected to here. But the

The understanding between the steamship agents composing the Conference is that the fare shall not fall below a minimum price. This Conference meets at stated times, keeps a record of its transactions, and establishes rules for the protection of the companies. It is very much after the manner of the radicoad trunk lines There have been variations in prices for passage. For two years after the reduction in head money, fares retuations were sudden and violent and without control The present low rates do not seem to have affected immigration, which depends upon the demand for labor bere

and the prices paid for it. I don't recoilect any meeting when Mr. Cortis stated that Mr. Rodd and Mr. Casserly should be paid for their efforts at Albany. Noian never told me to whom he had to disburse his money. He brought no letter of introduc tion to me. The Sub-Committee of Emigration which I met in 1871 consisted of Messrs. Wallach, Lynch, and Barr. If our Conference should bind themselves to contribute toward the expenses of influencing legislation, all the steamship agents would consider themselves bound by it, and pay their individual share of the ex pense. I remember the fact that the different companies in the years 1874 and 1875, paid a person to look out for their interests in the Legislature. I forget his name He is a lobbyist. lives in Brooklyn, and I think our firm paid him a few hundred dollars—I cannot say exactly how much. I understand that Mr. Casserly has rendered some service, and our firm has been asked to remunerate him for it. I think he was specially employed by the

thman line.
GUSTAV SCHWAB'S EVIDENCE. Gustav Schwab, of the firm of Celrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyds line to Bremen, was the

any such combination. There is an understanding be tween our line and the Hamburg line which establishes the same rates of passage on both. I was present at the Conference in 1871 to consult about the reduction of head money. I have heard of Mr. Nolan, but don't know him. I have seen the gentleman who has called at our office to receive money for his efforts at Albany, but I don't know what his name is. Our firm signed an agreement to pay, I think, 25 cents for every immigrant who should arrive on our vessels for a certain length of time, to the Legislative lobbyist. I don't recollect the exact date of signing it, but it was in the year 1871. We paid to the termination of the specified time the ame

agreed upon to a man who came regularly once a month to our office. I don't recollect the aggregate sum nor how long the payments continued. The details can be ascertained from our books. The plan had its origin with the English lines, and we were forced into it. Our cashler knows the man's name, and that he was the right person to pay the mone to. I know Patrick H. Jones, but never had any talk with him about the reduction of head money. I have had repeated conversations with Bernard Casserly on the subject, and think I met him in 1874 in Albany, and I believe he was there on behalf of the Commissioners of Emigration. He told me he favored the views of the steamship companies.

A committee was appointed from the steamship companies to distribute funds to secure beneficial legislation in the years 1874 and 1875. Mr. Dale, I think, was manager of the committee. Several thousand dellars were paid to Abram Wakeman to defeat the increase of the head money. The money was collected by Mr. Sandford, who paid it as directed to Wakeman and others All the transatlantic companies contributed. I never heard until a few days ago that Mr. Rudd had received any of the money. I don't believe that \$40,000 was expended by the Conference that year. The understanding was that the whole burden of expense should be borne by the companies in proportion to the business each had done the year before. Our proportion would not bring the sum total to any such amount.

Our passage fare was not changed from the year 1865 until the year 1874. Then the want of harmonious action and lively competition induced us to reduce our

The steamship companies paid out \$60,000. Mr. Schwab said, in conclusion, that he would furnish the Committee with the cheeks and books as far as he was able. These are to be laid before the Committee to-morrow, and will show how money was paid to influence

EVIDENCE OF JAMES W. HUSTED. Gen. James W. Husted testified that he was one of the Commissioners of Emigration in 1870 and 1871. He resigned his position Dec. 1, 1871. A contract was entered into by Andrew Clark to build the sea wall on Ward's Island. [A contract was here exhibited to the whether or not all the lines were represented, but thought | Committee and declared to be the one made with Clark | ost of them were represented at the meeting at which | Gon. Husted then said that he was elected a Commissioner of Emigration in May, 1870. The first meeting of the Board attended by him was held on Ward's Island. of those present he remembered Mr. Dale of the Imman line, Mr. Schwab of the Bremen line, and Mr. Hurst of the National line. They all agreed that if the desired reduction should be made they would pay Mr. Nolan, who was understood to be powerful in the lobby at Albany, a large compensation. As finally reduced to terms, the agreement was that Nolan should receive, if successful, 25 cents for every immigrant who should arrive on any of the transathant steamers during the following six months. Mr. Nolan, it was understood, went to Albany, and the reduction in head-money was made by act of Legislature. On the first of every month following Mr. Nolan appeared at the office of the witness, and was paid the amount agreed upon. I presume, said Mr. Williams, he received his contract price at all the other steamship offices.

Mr. Williams, in reply to numerous questions put by different members of the Committee, continued his story as follows:

Mr. Nolan came to our office with a petition signed by many persons. I never had known him previously. I was not aware that he was a partner of Gen. Patrick H. Jones. I don't know the full amount received by Nolan, but I should say that he received from \$30,000 to \$10,000. Nolan represented his expenses at Albany to bevry large. Among his charges were expenditures for hotel bills, correspondence, and personal influence with members of the Legislature.

At this point Mr. Alvord interrupted the witness by saying that such men would take \$10 from their victims, and spend 10 cents actually at Albany.

The witness responded that he knew little of such matters, but the legislation that was paid for had been lobtained.

I don't recall, continued Mr. Williams, whether Mr. Nolan gave conclered from the statement of the ministence with members of the Legislature.

At this point Mr. Alvord heterrupted the witness by saying that such men would take \$10 from their victims, and spend to contact experience of the matters, but the legislation that was paid for had been lobtained.

I don't recall Of these present he remembered Mr. Dale of It was at that meeting or before that the resolution was line, Mr. Schwab of the Bremen passed by the full Board to build the sea wall on War I's

conchers necessary to show that the work had been done according to the contract. The matters concerning the work upon the Lonatte Asylum were considerably mixed, but the sea wall was well built.

Gen. Pleased was taren questioned in regard to the action of the Commissioners in 1871 apon the reduction of long money. He stated that the Board passed a resolution to recluce the head money from \$2.50 to \$1.50. He was in Albany at the time, and thus resolution was sent to him. He received private letters urging him to oppose the reduction. He had nothing to do with the matter, however. The Assembly voted unanimously in favor of the will. Nobody ever spoke to him upon the subject. The bill passed without anybody's knowing or earing much allows it. Three was no opposition nor discussion.

can not also, it amounted virtuany to a pay the car made on Mr. Hearn's certificate alone.
Gen, Husted said: "I would trust Mr. Hearn with a filton dolinars of unrounted gold. A more honest man aver lived." All the measurements, he continued, and the on file in the office of the Commissioner of made he on file in the office of the Commissioner of the continued in this Board for

ine all. Nobody ever spoke to him upon the subject. The bill passed without anybody's knowing or caring anoth about it. There was no opposition nor decreasion upon it in the Assembly; it was never discussed in the Committee of the Whele. The witness did not remember whether the bill went to the Committee of Ways and Bleans or not, but was under the impression that it was referred to that Committee, Gen. Hesied then said, "Hearn was appointed superintendant of the sea wail upon my recommendation. I always get all the good men I can not office. I am not a politics now, and small stay one intil the next election."

The witness added that he was acquainted with Assistant District-Attorney Nolan. He did not ordere that Nolan had ever spoken to firm it regard to the remarked that Nolan had received \$50,000 or \$60,000 from the steaming companies, except from what had occurred in the Committee on Commerce and Navigathon. Gen. Hosted declared that he could state, from seven years' experience in the Legislature, where he had means of observation open to not more than 10 men out of 128, that not ever 10 per cent—and he doubted whether it was ever passes beyond the hands of the loobytets. He did not believe that members of the Legislature get this money. They can't take it without its becoming allow it offices.

Gen. Hasted was then asked whether, in view of the fact that the bilt was recommended by the Commissioners of Emigration, and in view of its passage without opposition, there had been any hocosity to use meany to influence legislation. I don't believe that anybody spent a dollar to pass that bill. I don't believe that the ver is necessary to pay money to influence legislation. I don't believe that anybody spent a dollar to pass that bill. I don't believe that the tot that the bill was recommended by the Commissioners of Emigration, and in view of Emigration and Loo't believe that it ever is necessary to pay money to influence legislation. I don't believe that anybody spent a dollar to pass that bill. I don't rememb

JAMES E. SERRELL'S TESTIMONY.

James E serrell testified that he made the survey of the sea wall after it was completed, and took fail measurements of that part which was exposed. The measurements of the other parts were procured from Mr according to the specifications. The tide rises there from 412 to 5 feet. Mr. Serrell then explained how the wall had been constructed, and his method of surveying the work. Mr. Serrell added that there had been a dispute about the measurements, and Mr. O'Nen had

EVIDENCE OF JOSEPH J. HEARN. Joseph J. Hearn testified that he had been appointed superintendent of the sea wall soon after the work was . He gave his whole time to the work and was or the ground every day, unless excused especially by the Board. There were no men employed upon the sea wall except those hired by Mr. Clark, the contractor. No emigrants worked upon this part of the sea wall. There were emigrants employed upon the other part of the wall in the Winter of 1871. When the witness was superintendent of the boys on Ward's Island he set some of the emigrants at work filling and grading behind the wall. They received an extra plug of tobacco each the wall. They received an extra ping of tooacty can week for their work. The Commissioners were not charged for this labor, and Mr. Clark, the contractor, was allowed no extra compensation. Mr. Hearn described his method of keeping an account of the work performed. He said that he was calcusted in the west of Ireland, and was a mason by trade. The calculations were made every week. When the time came for the payments, there was a considerable difference between Mr. Hearn's measurements and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. Bert witness, and testified as follows:

According to my recollection none of the German or Holland lines have intimate connections with the North Transatlantic Conference. That is a combination formed by the English companies alone. Yet it is of sufference between ments and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. serreit was called in to strively the wail, as a third person, who have into interest. His measurements by the English companies alone. Yet it is of sufference between was considerable difference between ments are those of the payments, there was a considerable difference between ments and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. serreit was called in to strively the wail, as a third person, who have not interest. His measurements and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. serreit was called in to strively the wail, as a third person, who have have here the same as Mr. Hearn's, with a serreit was called in to strively the wail, as a third person. When he had not have here the same as Mr. Hearn's measurements and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. serreit was called in to strively the wail, as a third person, who have here are the same as Mr. Hearn's, with a serreit was called in to strively the wail, as a third person, who have a find the same as Mr. Hearn's measurements and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. serreit was called in to strively the wail, as a third person, who have the same as Mr. Hearn's measurements and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. serreit was called in to strively the wail, as a third person, who have the same as Mr. Hearn's measurements and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. of the same as Mr. Hearn's measurements and those of Mr. Clark. Mr. of the same as Mr. Hearn's measurements and those of the payments and those of the payments, the same as Mr. Hearn's measurements and those of the payments are the payments and those of the payments

he generally took Mr. Hearn's word for the measurements. Mr. Hearn was in the employment of the Commissioners for three years. The sea wall was an expensive work to build, and was worth. Mr. Hearn believed, 63 cents per foot. Mr. Clark had only 500 linear feet to build at first. The Board asked Mr. Hearn's opinion in recard to building the maining 552 linear feet, and he said that they could not do the work as cheaply as Mr. Clark. The wall was two or three feet below low-water mark. The foundation was made at different depths, the wall always being laid upon solid boftom.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday at 10:30 a. m.

GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS.

A GOOD HARVEST IN THE WEST. MILLIONS FOR EXPORT—THE LOCUST-PLAGUED BET-

TER OFF THAN SUPPOSED-DAMAGED CROPS EXIST IN LIMITED AREAS ONLY.

St. Louis, July 20 .- Advices from all parts of the West, concerning the wheat harvest and the growing crops, are of a most encouraging nature. Kansas and Nebraska, where keen apprehension was felt in the earlier part of the season, will not only find themselves amply provided for by a bountiful harvest within their own borders, but will have millions of bushels of wheat for export to Europe. The adverse reports of the propect for cereals in Europe, and the consequent stimulus which it is expected will be given to transatlantic exportation of grain has excited a hopeful feeling among

Kansas are decidedly cheering. The crop of small grain is almost a total failure, but the farmers have planted an increased acreage of corn. potatoes, buckwheat, and millet, which, owing to the very favorable weather, has sprang up as if by magic. The farmers in the stricken district will raise enough to carry them through the Winter comfortably. The harvest in Kansas outside the grasshepper country has ended. The wheat is all cut, and some of it is already threshed and in market. The new wheat is of a most excellent quality. The yield is even larger than was expected. It will average over 20 even larger than was expected. I will accord to the acre, and many fields will as from 30 to 35 bushels. Kenesa will have from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat. Corn looks very pronising, and owing to late reins to almost out of danger from drouth. Kansas is blessed abundantly this year.

A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., states: "The continuous rainestorms are doing much drimage to the crops of small grain and grass in that section of the State, and in some localities, where they are attended with wind, do sections damage to the growing corn by blowing it down

of small crain and grass in that section of the State, and in some localities, where they are attended with wind, do scrions damage to the growing corn by blowing it down and breaking it off. There is but a small proportion of the wheat stacked, and a scrions complaint has arisen with reference to the unstacked wheat growing in the stacks. If the weather does not clear up at once, the loss from that cause will be very great. "As regards other localities, visitors to this city from Texes, arkarsas, and the Indian Territory, are amost ananimous in reporting an abundant hereitory, are amost ananimous in reporting an abundant hereitory are amost ananimous in reporting an abundant hereitory the largest accurate yield of wheat for many years has been garnered, and the export will be very large. Towns is little behind, but Arkansas is not cleased among the wheat-growing bintes, core and cotton amonopolating the attention of her agricultarists. Mosouri has harvested about her usual ave are yield of the smaller cereals. The yield of corn will perhaps be grouter. All damper of further ravages by grasshoppers has year is now over, and the damage done is found to be much less than was at first apprehended. A few contries in Western Missouri and Lastern Kansas were pretty thoroughly devastered by the peste; but, happily, their carly figure to the far North-West averted wides proceed describing and those was fortunately escaped finer visitation were not slow to success their more than fortunate heighbors.

The Mississippi Valley proper will give the usual yield.

armate neighbors.

The Mischssippi Valley proper will give the usual yield tail kinds of produce, and altogether the Western preof all kinds of produce, and altogether the wester ducers may be said to enjoy a prosperous season.

A LARGER ACREAGE OF CORN THAN LAST YEAR. the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in orn is about 8 per cent greater than last year. New-England has reduced her acreage about 15 cent, and the Pacific States about I per cent. All the great corn-growing regions have becreased their acroage -the Middle States, 2 per cent; the South Atlantic States, The Maide States, 2 per cent; the South Atlantic States, 3 per cent; the Gulf States, 10 per cent; the inland Southern States, 12 per cent; the States north of the Obio, 7 per cent, and the States west of the Mississippi, 14 per cent. The condition of the eron is below the average in the New-England, Middie, and South Atlande States. The Indianua condition—82—1s in Rhode Island Fierbin and Alabama are also below the average, but the other Gulf States and the Inland Southern States are above. The maximum—112—is in Makeshoph, All the other States, except Missouri, which is 103, are below the average, the minimum condition being in Wisconsin.

FORMATION OF A CENTENNIAL LEGION PROPOSED.

THE WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY OF CHARLESTON INVITE THE BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY TO ASSIST IN THE WORK-DIE ORGANIZATION TO CONSIST OF VETERAN TROOPS FROM THE "OLD THIR-TEEN" STATES.

At a largely attended meeting on Monday Light Infantry Association, Capt. Nicholas N. Noyes read the following proposition from Major R. C. Gilchrist of he Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., with fr on the leading veteran organizations of the "Old Thirbration at Philadelphia next year:

bration at Philadelphia next year:

First: The Legion to consist of one battery of light artillery, 12 companies of cavalry, and 10 companies of infinity, 4, c., one company each from New-Bampshire, Massachusetts, Connecteat, and Rhode Island, with a field officer in command, selected by those companies; one each from New-Vork, New-Jersey, Dehware, and Pennsylvania, with field officers selected by these officers; one each from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, with field officers selected as aforesaid. Each company to be limited to 75 men in all. All companies to rendezvors in Philadelphia on the 2d of July, at 16-31.

Second: The rank of the field officers to be determined by lot or otherwise, as may be agreed on by the officers.

on that occasion.

Third: It is successed that the Boston Light Injentry and the Old Ganed of New-York units with the Washington Leght Infantry in appointing a John committee, with the view of presenting bus marker to such other commands in the 10 remaining States as would take an interest in it.

it. rounds the centerminated the state of a state of the will be relected in Charleston, S. C., on the 28th of Jane, 1876. It will be destrable for as many of these commands as possible for a representation thereof to redezvous in Charleston, to assist in that celebration, and proceed thence to Philadelphia, by rail or steamer, as may be most practicable.

The plan was well received by the Boston or and ation. and several members made brief speeches unding the ac-ceptance of the invitation to attend the Fort Moultris celebration. Although no immediate action was taken, ticipating in the formation of the proposed Legion.

THE FRAUDS IN THE LOUISIANA AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20 .- Gov. Kellogg has addressed a letter to the Attorney-General, inclosing a report of the experts appointed by him to examine into the Auditor's office, in which he says:

The investigations that have taken place before both

THE RUMOR OF DONALDSON'S SAFETY DENIED. CHICAGO, July 20 .- Nothing whatever has been learned to corroborate the story that Prof. Donald-son's balloon has landed in the vicinity of South Haven, Michigan. The telegraph operator at that point knew holling of it hast night, and communication with that section is severed to-day. The story is generally discredited here. Rewards amounting to \$700 have been offered for the recovery of the bodies of the archanis, and steam tags are now hunting the lake in search of

Washington, July 20 .- The following telegram was received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day

As various reports are published in Northern papers the health of Nortoik and vicinity, I have to re-As various reports are an affecting the health of Norfolk and vicinity, I have to report the health of this locality unusually excellent to the season, and that there has been no case of yellor fever here for healty 20 years. This information is drived from the health officers of the two cities. Upon it vestigation I find that no medical oblicer attached to the station has ever written, privately or otherwise, that there was a case of fever here. T. H. Sistyess, Commodore commanding.

STILL FEARING A FLOOD IN TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 20.-There is still considerable uneasiness among planters on the bottom lands in regard to an apprehended overflow, but the gauge shows that the river will have to rise three feet to bring it to the high water of this Spring, when the rivers below were full.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE RIFLE MEETING AT WIMBLEDON. ANNUAL COMPETITION FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD PROPOSED-COL. BODINE UNWELL-THE PROSPECTS OF THE IRISH TEAM IMPAIRED. LOSDON, Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

The captains of the British, Irish, and Scotch Eights, in a letter to the council, express the hope that the various suggestions for a match will lead not only to a contest between the Teams of the United States and the United Kingdom hereafter, but will insure an annual competition at Wimbledon for the championship of the world.

Col. Bodine of the American Team is suffering from a cold. He visited the camp at Wimbledon today, but was not in a condition to shoot.

Messrs, McKenna and Pollock will not shoot in the Irish Eight in the match for the Elcho Challenge Shield. Messes. Greenbill and William Rigby have been substituted for them. This change weakens the chances of the Irishmen for the Eleho Shield.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL THE DELEGATES IN SESSION-MANY AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CHURCHES REPRESENTED.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20, 1875. The Council of Delegates from all the Presbyterian Churches in Christendom met in Regent-square today and opened session. Many representatives of the American and Canadian churches were present. The object of the Council is to demonstrate unity of belief among Protestants, arrange mission work, concentrate the influence of the Church upon educational and social reforms, and organize resistance to infidelity and religious intolerance.
ONE HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT—SIX AMERICAN

OFFICERS-THE EXPULSION OF PROTESTANTS DE-SIGNED-AN ATTEMPT TO LIMIT RELIGIOUS LIB-ERTY DEFEATED.

Santanner, Tuesday, July 20, 1875. The recent detention of Protestant books by the customs authorities here is believed to be part of a coercive scheme to force active Protestants to leave Spain. This plan, inspired by prominent persons in Madrid, is being executed here by the clergy and the Civil Governor, who hope by indirect pressure to expel the resident American evangelical minister. The impression also prevails that the Madrid Goverament hopes to conciliate the Papal Nuncio and the Moderatists with this underhand persecution, while apparently pursuing a liberal policy regarding public wership.

The Constitutional Committee has, by a vote of 26 Washington, July 20.-The July returns to against 7, rejected an amendment to the new Constitution in opposition to the principle of religious

THE SPANISH CONTENTIONS.

THE CARLISTS CLAIM THAT ALL THEIR FORCES ARE RECONCENTRACED-THE ALFONSISTS REPORTED TO BE IN RETREAT—CONTRADICTORY STATEMENT FROM MADEID-GEN, DORRI GARAY SAID TO BE WOUNDED AND A REFUGEE-PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST A REPUBLICAN RISING. LONDON; Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

The Carlists claim that Gen. Dorregaray has reconcentrated the whole Carlist army and entered the province of Lerida, and that the Alfonsists have retreated from Vittoria, province of Alava, with several Carlist divisions in pursuit of them.

MADRID, Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

An official dispatch is published in The Tiempo, reporting that Gen. Derregaray is wounded and has taken refuge in France, near Cauterets.

SANTANDER, Tuesday, July 20, 1875. Military precautions are being taken in the large cities against a Republican rising.

INUNDATIONS IN ENGLAND.

THE RIVERS CALDIR AND RIBBLE OVERFLOW-LARGE TRACTS FLOODED-THE DON THREATENS TO INUNDATE PARTS OF SHEFFIELD. LONDON, Wednesday, July 21-5 a. m.

Heavy rains have been falling in Lancashire and Yorkshire and adjoining counties. The River Calder has overflowed its banks for 20 miles. From Halifax to Burnley the roads are submerged. Many streets and houses in Todmorden and East Woodbridge are flooded.

The Don threatens to inundate the low lying parts of Sheffield. The Ribble has risen and overflowed the country for a distance of 30 miles along its

THE BRITISH COLTON INDUSTRY. THE COTION MILL OPERATIVES OF OLDHAM REFUSE THE MASTER'S TERMS-THE NEIGHBORING MILLS IN AN UNSETTLED STATE-GENERAL TROUBLE

LONDON, Wednesday, July 21-5 a.m. The cotton mill operatives have held a crowded neeting at Oldham and resolved to rethe masters' terms fixing the of wages, Oldham alone contains 40,000 operatives. The mills in the surrounding district are in an unsettled state. A general rupture in the Laneashire cotton trade may be looked for.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE. RUSSIA WILLING TO HAVE IT DISCONTINUED.

London, Tuesday, July 20, 1875. The Daily Telegraph says Eussia has officially an ounced her intention of witharawing her proposal for the continuance of the Brassels Conference.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY. THE PROPOSED TUNNEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND TO BE CONSIDERED—THREE MONTHS!

RECESS CONTEMPLATED. VERSALLES, Toesday, July 20, 1875. The Assembly, after disposing of the Budget all take up the bill relative to the proposed tunnel is tween France and England. A private bill in reference to the same project has already passed the British House of Commons, and is now before the Lords.

The Committee of the Assembly has resolved to report in favor of a recess from August 8 to November 16.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON AT ST. PETERS-BURG.

ADMIRAL WORDEN AND HIS OFFICERS BRILLIANTLY ENTERTAINED-THE VESSELS HOMEWARD BOUND, Sr. Petersburg, Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

The American squadron, which has been deiting this city, has salied for home. Admiral Worden and his officers were brilliantly entertained during their stay here. The Czar accompanied the Admiral to Cronstadt on his departure.

THE RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN LONDON. LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION FOR A YOUNG MEN'S CHRIS-TIAN ASSOCIATION HALL.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20, 1875. A few gentlemen while breakfasting with

3,214 quarters above those of the same week in 1874. Every market is so scantily supplied that we seem to be on the borders of exhaustion, though from the low-st point our averages show a rise of only 3s. 5d. In Bat gium and Holland there has been a moderate rise. E ren in Germany, with good prospects, prices are somewhat dearer, while in Hungary, where the crop is enormous,

THE DISTURBANCES IN HERZEGOVINA. THE GOVERNOR OF BOSNIA ORDERED TO DISPATCH

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, July 20, 1875. The Turkish Government has ordered the Governor of the Province of Bosnia to disputch troops against the insurgents in Herzegovina.

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY EXPECTED AT ROME.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, July 20, 1875. The Journal of this city says Cardinal Mc-Closkey is expected to arrive in Rome next September, to receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of the Pope, and many American ecclesiastics will accompany him. [This news has been anticipated by THE TRIBUNE, which last Saturday announced that Cardinal McCloskey will leave on the 7th of August for Havre, whence he will proceed at once to Rome. It is not intended that many American ecclesiastics" shall go with him.-Eo.

CANADIAN FINANCES.

THE REVENUE RETURNS SATISFACTORY—NO FURTHER TAXATION NEEDED.

TORONTO, July 20 .- The Globe says the revenue for the year just expired will approximate very closely to the anticipations of the Minister of Finance In most of the items the receipts will be rather in excess than under the estimate. There may be some slight fal ing off in revenue from excise, but that is mainly due to the large amount paid in April, 1874, in expectation of tariff changes on dutiable articles, which thus to a certain LONDON, Wednesday, July 21—6 a. m.

The delegates attending the Presbyterian Conference number 100. The following American representatives attended yesterday evening: Rev. Mr. Morris of Cincinnati, Dr. McCosh of Princeton, Stuart Robinson of Louisville, Sloan of Alleghany City, and Schaff and Rogers of New-York.

INTOLERANCE IN SPAIN.

FEOTESTANT BOOKS DETAINED BY THE CUSTOMS

OFFICERS—THE EXPULSION OF PROTESTANTS DE-

FOREIGN NOTES.

Halifax, N. S., July 20.-Robert Gray & Co. of Bear River and Thomas Huntley Bishop of Annapolis have become insolvent,

Shanghai, July 20 .- It is stated that the Government of China proposes to send an embassy to England relative to the murder of Mr. Margary.

Quebec, July 20 .- The steamship Quebec ome in collision with the steamship Nova Scotia off Goose Island as both vessels were coming into this har-bor, this morning. The Nova Scotia was slightly dam-aged, but will suffer no detention.

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION.

PRELIMINARY WORK OF THE SPECIAL COM-MISSION.

PROF. MARSH BEFORE THE COMMISSIONERS-EX-PLANATIONS AND FULLER DETAILS OF HIS CHARGES-WITNESSES TO BE HEARD IN OMAHA, CHEYENNE, AND ELSEWHERE-PROF. MARSH'S TESTIMONY BOTH ORAL AND IN WRITING-REA-SONS FOR PRIVATE SESSIONS OF THE COMMIS-

The preliminary meetings of the Special Commis sion chosen to investigate the charges of Prof. Marsh were continued vesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Prof. Marsh appeared before the Commission, and his published statement was examined at length. He explained some portions of it more fully, and also gave information where the witnesses could be found who would support the charges which he had

Ex-Gov. Fletcher, the Chairman of the Commission, said last night to a TRIBUNE reporter that the investigation thus far was simply preliminary. The reason that the discussions of the Commission were private was not from a desire to withhold any facts from the public, but the room in which the meetings were held was not of sufficient size to admit all who would wish to be present in case the doors were thrown open.
Some questions which were put to Prof. Marsh he leved to-night that Judge Fisher's resignation canhad preferred to answer in writing rather than orally. The entire proceedings were taken in short-hand and would be given to the publie at the proper time. When the examination of Prof. Marsh was concluded another witness, if he could be found in New-York, would probably be brought before the Commission. Beyond this there was nothing to prevent the Commissioners from going to their work in the West before the close of this week. It was necessary, however, to obtain certain documents from the Department of the Interior, and Prof. Marsh's testimony would give information concerning the papers which were needed.

Congressman Harris, a member of the Commis sion, made substantially the same statement as that of ex-Gov. Fletcher. He said that the Commission ers were auxious to obtain the testimony of every available witness as to the truth or falsity of the charges of Prof. Marsh. While the Commission not the power to compel witnesses to testify, and might be somewhat embarrassed by that fact, he thought that every person who had any knowledge of the facts would be willing to testify voluntarily. Some of the statements of Prof. Marsh that gentle man was unwilling to give to the Department, and much less to the public; he therefore gave them to the Commission in writing. Privacy for the present was deemed necessary in order that the investigation might be thorough. The work in New-York, which was simply preliminary and preparatory, would probably be concluded in time for the Con missioners to start on their journey to the West on Thursday morning. They would go first to Omaha and there examine some witnesses, then proceed to Cheyenne and other points, and would in all probability visit Washington on their return. The investigation would be long and tedious, but Mr. Harris believed that it would be satisfactory to the public,

THE IMPEACHMENT OF THE MAYOR OF CIN-CINNATL

CINCINNATI, July 20.-A petition will be filed in the Probate Court to-morrow for the impeachment of Mayer Johnson. He is charged with various acts emission and commission, the chief of which are his efforts to control the labors of the police at the last elec-

A DECISION OF THE CHORPENNING CLAIM NEXT WEEK.

WASHINGTON, July 20.-The opinion of the Attorney-General in reference to the Chorpenning claim will not be delivered for a week. A further extension of time has been granted to the cisimants to present evidence in their behalf.

A NEW INDICTMENT FOR THE MOUNTAIN Beaver, Utah, July 20 .- In court this morn-

ing, when the trial of the men indicted for sharing in the

Mountain Meadow massacre was called, Judge Suther

land, who is counsel for the prisoner Dame, said that it had found a fatal defect in Dame's indictment. He had Mr. Graham, a former member of Parliament, opened a subscription with \$125,000 to build a Young Men's Christian Association hall here.

THE EUROPEAN CORN TRADE.

GENERAL ADVANCE IN PRICES.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

The Mark Lane Express of this week says: In France, wheat has advanced in the provinces 1s. to 3s., and in Paris 1s. 6d. Flour has advanced 2s. per sack. Here we have yet to learn the full extent of the advance. Before the heaviest rains there was an occasional rise of 1s. to 2s. Last week's sales were only signal rise of 1s. to 2s. Last week's sales were sales w

PRICE FOUR CENTS. WASHINGTON.

JUDGE FISHER'S CASE.

AN ORDER TO SUSPEND PROCEEDINGS-ALEX. H. SHEPHERD AT THE BOTTOM OF IT-A REVIEW OF THE CASE-JUDGE SPENCE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF CONSPIRACY TRIALS-JUDGE FISHER'S SATIRE ON MR. JEWELL.

WASHINGTON, July 20 .- Attorney-General Pierrepont received a letter from the President this morning, requesting him to suspend for the present all proceedings looking to the removal of Judge Fisher, District-Aitorney for this District. This letter is understood to have been secured by the direct personal solicitation of Alexander R. Shepherd, who went to Long Branch for the purpose. It is well known in Washington that long before Judge Fisher's resignation was asked for the President was fully acquainted with all the facts in the case, and was so thoroughly convinced that Judge Fisher ought to be removed that he expressed in writing his desire that no delay should occur in making the change. But while the President knew of no reason why an officer, who, by his neglect or worse, instead of bringing criminals to punishment, actually shielded them from justice whenever they had influential political friends, should be retained, some of his nearest friends and trusted advisers did. They could not afford to have a change in the District-Attorney's office, and especially to have Judge Fisher removed and a new man of unquestioned integrity put in his place. Judge Fisher's friends say that Postmaster-Gen-

eral Jewell's complaints, in regard to the manner in

which the contract conspirators were prosecuted, are unjust, because Judge Spence, the Solicitor for the Department, assisted in the prosecution, and be is as much to blame for the failure to convict as any one. The truth is, that although Judge Spence was engaged in the case, he went into it not at the instance of the Postmaster-General, but of Judge Fisher himself. The case was shamefully managed from the start. It was not due to the efforts of the District-Attorney that an indictment of the conspirators was found by the Grand Jury, and from the very first Mr. Jewell felt certain that unless some able lawyer was employed to assist the District-Attorney, the case would fall through. The President approved of the Postmaster-General's plans, and the name of one of the most successful criminal lawyers in the District was suggested to Judge Fisher. He peremptorily refused to be assisted by that gentleman. He was then requested to name some one himself. He would not do it, and finally refused to allow ex-Gov. Wells to be associated with him in the case. The ground on which he refused aid was, that it was nanecessary; that he would secure a conviction himself, because he knew the juries and the juries knew him so well, that he could manage the case better alone. He himself suggested the employment of Judge Spence. But this was not what Mr. Jewell wants d. Judge Spence is not a criminal lawyer, and his duties in the Department prevented him from working up the case properly. Of course, he did his best under the cirumstances. The evidence which the Department had was not properly used, through Judge Fisher's neglect. He said that he did not need to know much about a case before going into court. The case was rament. Mr. Jewell and Mr. Woodward were in Detroit when the Department was informed on Friday that the case would come on the following Monday. All requests for postponement were refused, and the result was as the Postmoster-General antici-

The complaint of Mr. Jewell is therefore simply that Judge Fisher, by neglect of duty, has allowed men who were engaged in defrauding the Government to escape punishment. The effect of Judge Fisher's administration has been to discourage all attempts to punish men who are detected in fraud in Washington. The only way in which a reform can be secured is by a change in the head of the office. No amount of reorganization among the subordinates, though some of them have been notoriously bad enough, will restore conlidence, encourage Government officials to ferret out corruption, and inspire a healthy dread of prosecution among those engaged . not be postponed, but the fact that ex-Gov. Shepherd, Mr. Harrington, and their associates stand him, is likely to have more weight with the Presi-dent than any arguments for his removal, based on his neglect of duty, or even on accusations of a more

serious character.

A reporter of The Ecening Critic interviewed Mr. Shepherd on the subject of Judge Fisher's removal to-day. When asked as to the position held by the Secretaries of the Treasury and War, and by the Attorney-General, the Boss said: "It is all a lie; there is no truth in it; the opposition did not come from Attorney-General Pierrepont, for Gen. Pierrepont is a warm friend of Judge Fisher: the opposition came from that little bobtail clam Yankes

over here in the Post-Office." LABORING WITH THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Washington, July 20.-Judge Fisher had a peronal interview with the Attorney-General to-day, an hour long. His purpose was the presentation of replies to the complaints which have been made against his administration. No conclusions were reached. Another interview will take place to-morrow, when the District-Attorney will be accompanied by Judge McArthur of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, He hopes to make such explanations as will be satisfactory to the Attorney-General, and induce him to natter now stands, the request has been suspended at the instance of the President, in order that the accused may have a full hearing.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

THE EVE OF AN EXCITING STATE CONVENTION

AT BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, July 20 .- The Democratic State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Con-troller, and Auditor-General, will assemble in this city to norrow. Fulldelegations from nearly every county in the State have already arrived, and it is not probable there will be a vacant seat in the Convention. There are three prominent candidates for Governor-J. Black Groome, the present incumbent; ex-United States Senstor W. T. Hamilton of Washington County, and the Hon.
John Lee of Carroll, President of the State Senate.
Each of the gentlemen had his headquarters at Barunta's Hotel to-night, and the friends of each are present by hundreds. It is almost impossible to each are present by hundreds. It is almost impossible to move through the crowds, filling the halls and parlors and extending out on the streets. There has been no such political demonstration here since the National Convention that nominated Horace Greeky. It will require several ballots in the Convention before any proper idea can be formed as to the successful nominee for Governor, although the friends of Mr. Hamilton say to-night that they lack only half a dozen votes to nominate him on the first ballot. Mr. Carroll's friends claim his nomination beyond doubt.

NO ACTION BY NEW-YORK LIBERALS PROBABLE

AT PRESENT. SARATOGA, July 20.-Several members of the Sub-Committee of the Liberal Republican Committee who are to decide the question of calling a convention to nominate candidates are here, and the full Committee is expected to-morrow. All present are unanimous in the Committee will undoubtedly postpone action until a later date. The Liberals do not feel that they are strong enough to do anything more than watch the course of the other parties, and throw their influence for the party and candidates who advance the best measures and promise the most thorough reform.

CAPTURE OF A BLACK HILLS PARTY. Омана, Neb., July 20.—Thirteen miners and four wagons were captured 45 miles north of Fort Laramie, on route to the Binck Hills, on Friday last, and prought mile the fort on partile